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10. *Deaths and burials.*—In the event of death, the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant, and then placed in an airtight coffin, which must remain in the sick room until removed for burial. The coffin must not again be opened on any pretext whatsoever. Public and church funerals are prohibited. No person whose attendance is not necessary for the conduct of the funeral shall be permitted to enter the premises where the death occurred. Interment must be made within 48 hours after death.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the attendance at the funeral of any adult member of the immediate family, who shall have been in attendance upon the deceased and who shall have been exposed to the disease prior to such funeral and whose clothing and person has first been disinfected. Other persons desiring to follow the body to the grave may do so, provided that they do not enter the premises where the death occurred and do not enter the vehicles occupied by persons who have entered or come from such premises.

Flowers which may have been sent to the infected premises must be destroyed by burning immediately upon the removal of the body from the premises. Under no circumstances may they be taken from the infected premises.

When the body of any one dead from diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) is to be transported by railroad or by other common carrier, the official rules of the Illinois State Board of Health for the transportation of the dead must be observed.

MONTANA.

Chicken-Pox—Made Notifiable. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1915.)

At a meeting of the State board of health held April 1, 1915, chicken-pox was designated as a communicable disease and made notifiable.

Vegetables—Sale of Those Grown on Sewage Irrigated Farms Prohibited. (Res. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1915.)

Whereas it has been shown on scientific investigation that vegetables grown on sewage irrigated farms may transmit typhoid fever: Therefore

Resolved, That the sale of all vegetables grown on farms irrigated with human sewage is absolutely prohibited in the State of Montana.

Hotels and Restaurants—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1915.)

REGULATION 1. *Suggestions to guests.*—These rules and regulations are designed to give you the maximum safety, comfort, and health protection that a hotel or restaurant will reasonably permit. The management, however, must have your hearty assistance and cooperation to conduct this establishment in a satisfactory manner. You should use the property of the hotel or restaurant with the same care as if it were in your own homes. The use of washbowls in sleeping rooms for urinals, towels, and bedding to shine your shoes, expectorating on floors, walls, or carpets, or other equally filthy practices should be strongly condemned by all persons who desire to improve living conditions in our hotels or restaurants.

REG. 2. *Construction.*—Every hotel and restaurant in this State shall be conducted in every department in a manner most conducive to the protection of the health, comfort, and safety of its guests; and it shall be constructed, equipped, and maintained with efficient plumbing, ventilation, and lighting.

REG. 3. *Lavatories and toilets.*—(a) All hotels in cities, towns, and villages where a system of waterworks and sewers adjacent to the property is maintained for public use shall, on or before January 1, 1916, be equipped with suitable lavatories and toilet facilities for the accommodation of its guests. The sewer must be connected with the public-sewer system.

(b) Each hotel shall be provided with a public wash room, which must be supplied with clean individual towels or paper towels. The common or roller towel is absolutely prohibited.

REG. 4. *Outside toilets.*—(a) All hotels in cities, towns, or villages not having a public-sewer system or waterworks shall have properly constructed privies, vaults, or other sanitary devices, which shall always be kept clean, properly ventilated, and well screened from insects and rodents.

(b) The wall or partition between the apartments must be tight. A separate apartment with separate entrance properly designated and screened from public view must be provided for each sex. All privy doors shall be self-closing.

(c) Where septic tanks are installed they must be constructed according to plans approved by the State board of health.

REG. 5. *Sleeping accommodations.*—(a) Every sleeping room shall be of sufficient size to afford at least 400 cubic feet of air space for each occupant over 12 years of age and 200 cubic feet for each occupant under 12 years of age. No greater number of occupants than thus established shall be permitted to sleep in any one room.

Provided, That this regulation shall not apply in cases of emergency where the change is approved by the local health officer.

(b) Sleeping rooms must be kept in good repair. The ceiling, walls, and floor shall be free from dirt.

(c) No room shall be used for a sleeping room in any hotel which does not have an adequate opening other than a transom over the door to the outside of the building or to well-ventilated light wells, air shafts, courts, or hallways. Light wells, air shafts, and courts in such hotels must be open at the top or provided with approved ventilators to furnish proper ventilation.

NOTE.—In rooms having an outside window or a window opening on a well-ventilated light well, air shaft, or court, proper ventilation can be secured if the window is opened at top and bottom and an adjustable shield is placed at the bottom to prevent drafts.

(d) At least one window in each sleeping room must be so constructed to permit it to be raised from the bottom or lowered from the top at any time. If storm windows are used, at least one for each sleeping room shall be either suspended from the top or hinged from the sides so that it can be opened and closed readily.

REG. 6. *Bedding.*—(a) All hotels shall hereafter provide each bed, bunk, cot, or other sleeping place for the use of transient guests with white cotton or linen pillow slips, top and under sheets, also mattress, and a reasonably sufficient quantity of bedding.

(b) The under sheet to be of sufficient size to completely cover the mattress and fold under on sides and ends.

(c) The top sheet must be at least of equal width, and on and after January 1, 1916, it must be not less than 96 inches long after being laundered.

(d) The long top sheet is to be folded back at the head of the bed so as to cover all top coverings at least 12 inches.

(e) All bedding, including mattresses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sheets, and comforts used in any hotel must be thoroughly aired and kept clean. No bedding shall be used which is worn out and unfit for further use. Pillow slips and sheets must be washed and ironed as often as they shall be assigned to a different guest.

NOTE. Bedquilts are difficult to wash and keep clean, and with the best of care they can not be kept in proper condition. When they become worn they are especially objectionable. All bedcovers should be made of washable material. Washable blankets and bedspreads should, whenever possible, be substituted for quilts. Such changes are earnestly recommended.

REG. 7. *Communicable diseases*.—Whenever a room in any hotel has been occupied by a guest ill with a communicable disease, it shall be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected in accordance with the rules of the State board of health, before being occupied by another guest.

REG. 8. *Premises*.—All premises connected with, or used by, any hotel or restaurant shall be kept in a sanitary condition, and it shall be the duty of the local or county health officer, either upon his own initiative or upon the complaint of any citizen, to take such action as may be necessary to abate any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness existing on the premises.

REG. 9. *General provisions*.—(a) The use of the common drinking cup is prohibited in all hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, and other public places.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sweep, or permit sweeping in hotels, restaurants, and other public places where the public is invited, unless the floor is first sprinkled with water, moist sawdust, or other substance to prevent the raising of dust. When vacuum cleaners or properly filled reservoir dustless brushes are used the sprinkling or use of moist sawdust is not required.

(c) All floors and interior woodwork in hotels and restaurants shall be cleaned as often as may be necessary to keep them in a sanitary condition.

(d) All cuspidors, wherever used, must be cleaned daily and kept free from odor.

REG. 10. No room infested with bedbugs or vermin of any kind shall be rented to any guest for sleeping purposes.

REG. 11. *Inspections*.—All hotels, restaurants, and lunch counters must be inspected each month by local or county health officers, or his deputy, and when inspected must be scored according to the score card, which is a part of these regulations.

When the score of any hotel, restaurant, or lunch counter falls below 70, but reaches 60 or more, the owner or lessee of such hotel, restaurant, or lunch counter will be sent a warning notice, and if on subsequent inspection the score again falls below 70, or if at any time the score falls below 60, the license of said owner or lessee shall be revoked by the State board of health. Before the revocation of any license, the licensee shall have the privilege of appearing before the State board of health to show cause why his license should not be revoked.

REG. 12. *Posting regulations*.—These regulations must be posted in a conspicuous place in every hotel.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Schools—Medical Examination of Pupils. (Act Feb. 12, 1915.)

1. That section 1346 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 be amended to read as follows:

"1346. The board of any school corporation in this State may, and whenever petitioned by a majority of the persons having children attending the schools of the district shall, employ one or more physicians as medical inspectors of schools. It shall be the duty of the medical inspector to examine, at least once annually, all children enrolled in the public schools of the district, except those who present a certificate of health from a licensed physician, and to make out suitable records for each child, one copy of which shall be filed with the county or city superintendent of schools. Notice of physical defects of abnormal or diseased children shall be sent to the parents, with recommendations for the parents' guidance in conserving the child's health. The medical inspector shall cooperate with State, county, and township boards of health in dealing with contagious and infectious diseases and to secure medical treatment for indigent children. It shall be the duty of the county and city superintendents of schools to cooperate with school boards in promoting medical inspection. He may arrange schools by groups, especially in the rural districts, for the purpose of inspection, and shall advise school boards with a view to securing the most efficient and economical administration of this law. The school board or board of education shall furnish all blanks and other needed supplies for this purpose."